

Figure 1

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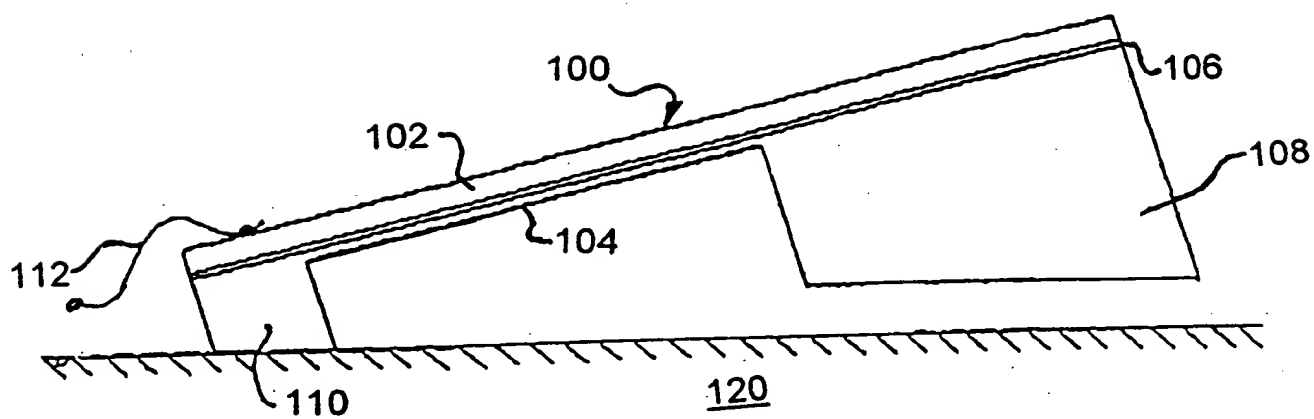


Fig. 2

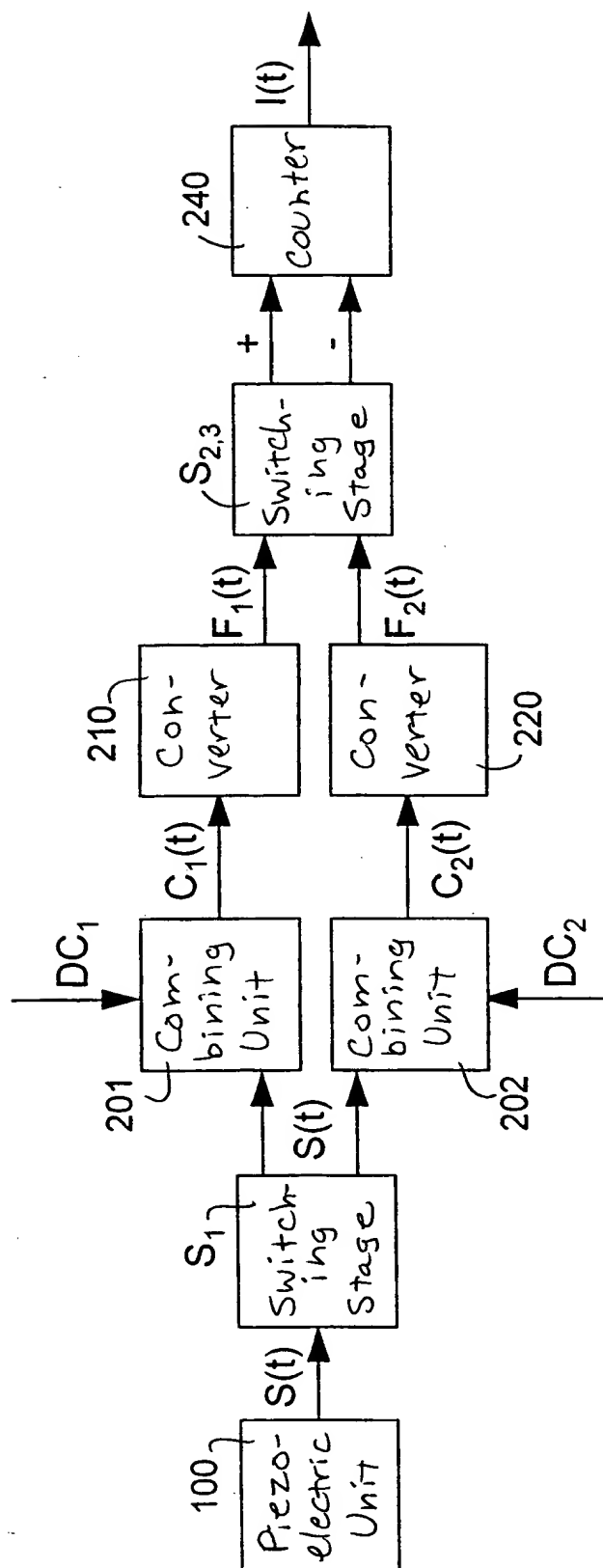


Fig. 3

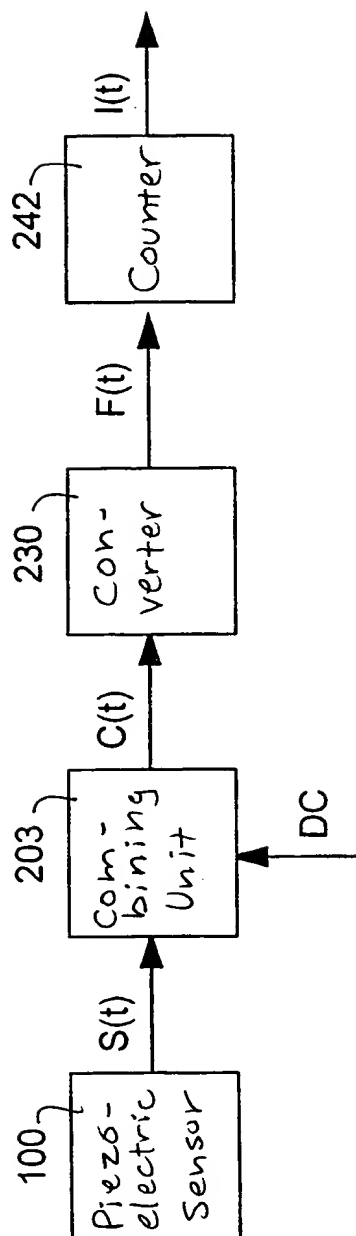


Fig. 5

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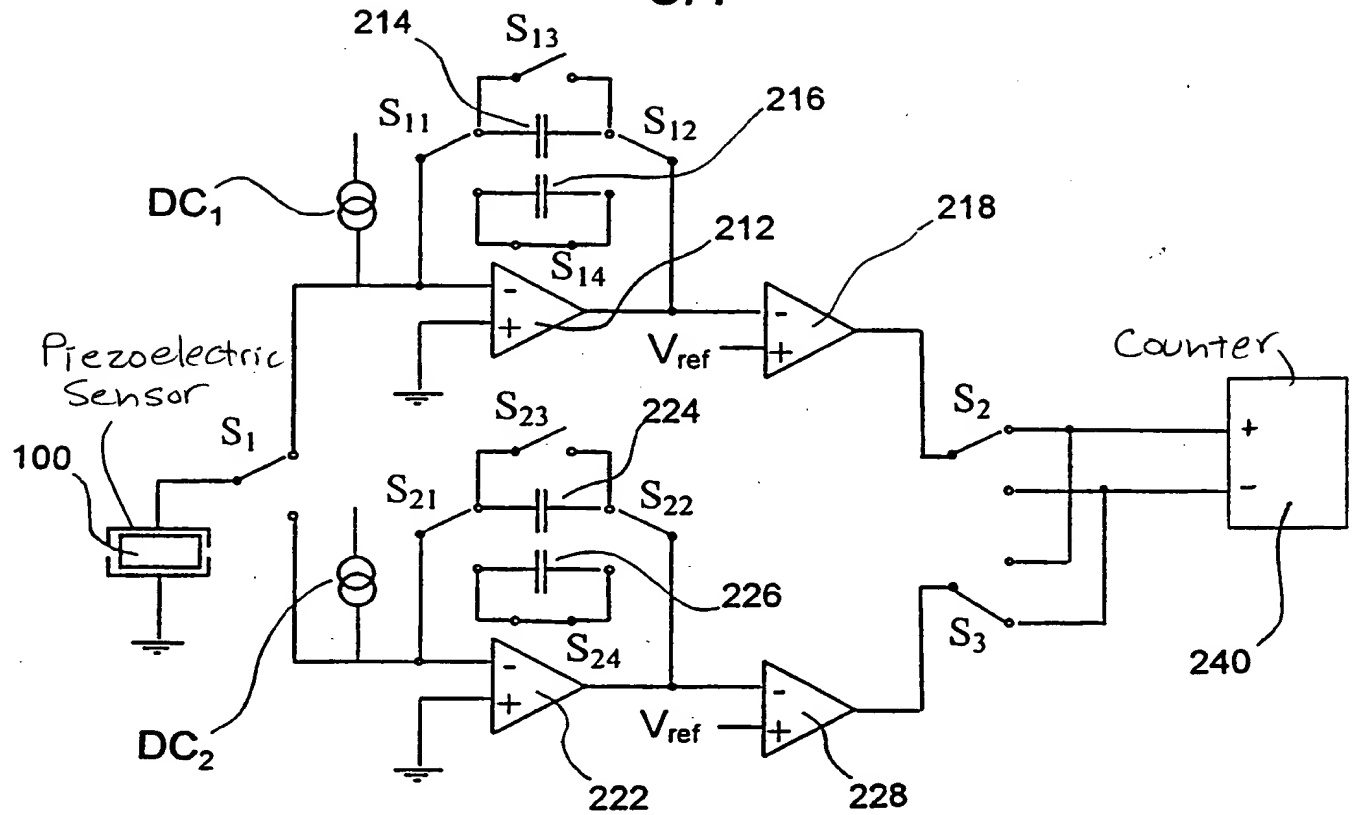


Fig. 4

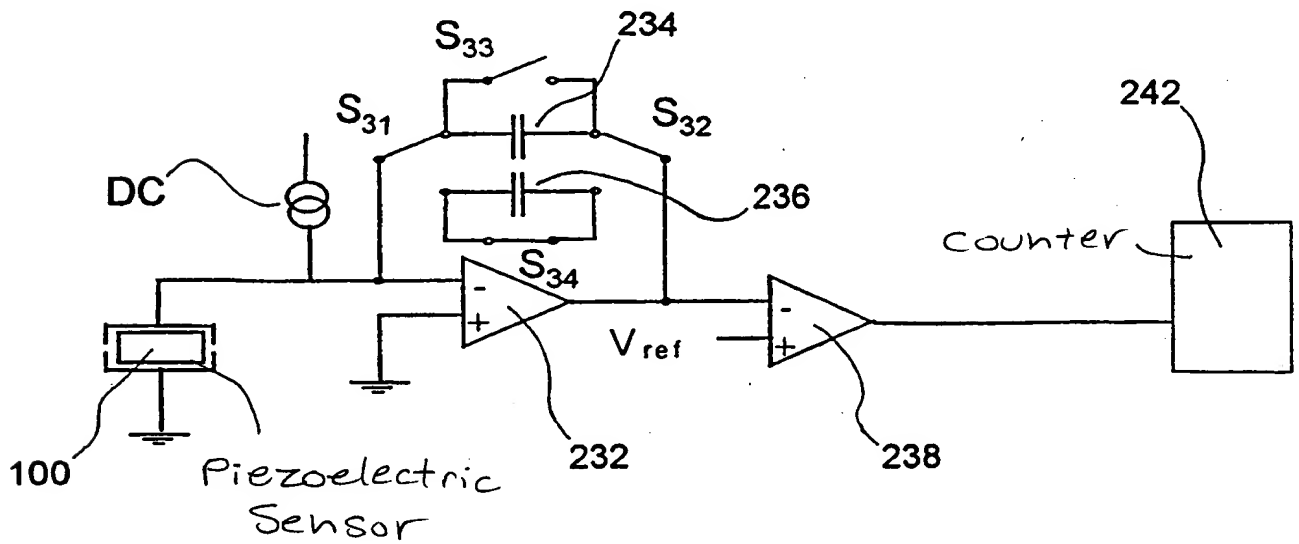


Fig. 6

The timing diagram consists of six horizontal tracks labeled A through F. The time axis is divided into five intervals by vertical dashed lines, numbered 1 to 5 at the bottom. A vertical dotted line is positioned between intervals 2 and 3.

- Signal A:** A slow, continuous ramp signal that increases linearly from interval 1 to interval 5.
- Signal B:** A step function that is low in interval 1, rises to high at the start of interval 2, and returns to low at the start of interval 5.
- Signal C:** A square wave that is low in interval 1, rises to high at the start of interval 2, and returns to low at the start of interval 5.
- Signal D:** A high-frequency square wave. It has a normal frequency in intervals 1 and 2, a very high frequency (dense pulses) in interval 3, and a normal frequency in intervals 4 and 5.
- Signal E:** A high-frequency square wave with a similar pattern to D, showing a normal frequency in intervals 1 and 2, a very high frequency in interval 3, and a normal frequency in intervals 4 and 5.
- Signal F:** A staircase signal that remains low in interval 1, begins to rise at the start of interval 2, and continues to rise in steps through intervals 3, 4, and 5, reaching a high level by the end of interval 5.

Fig. 7

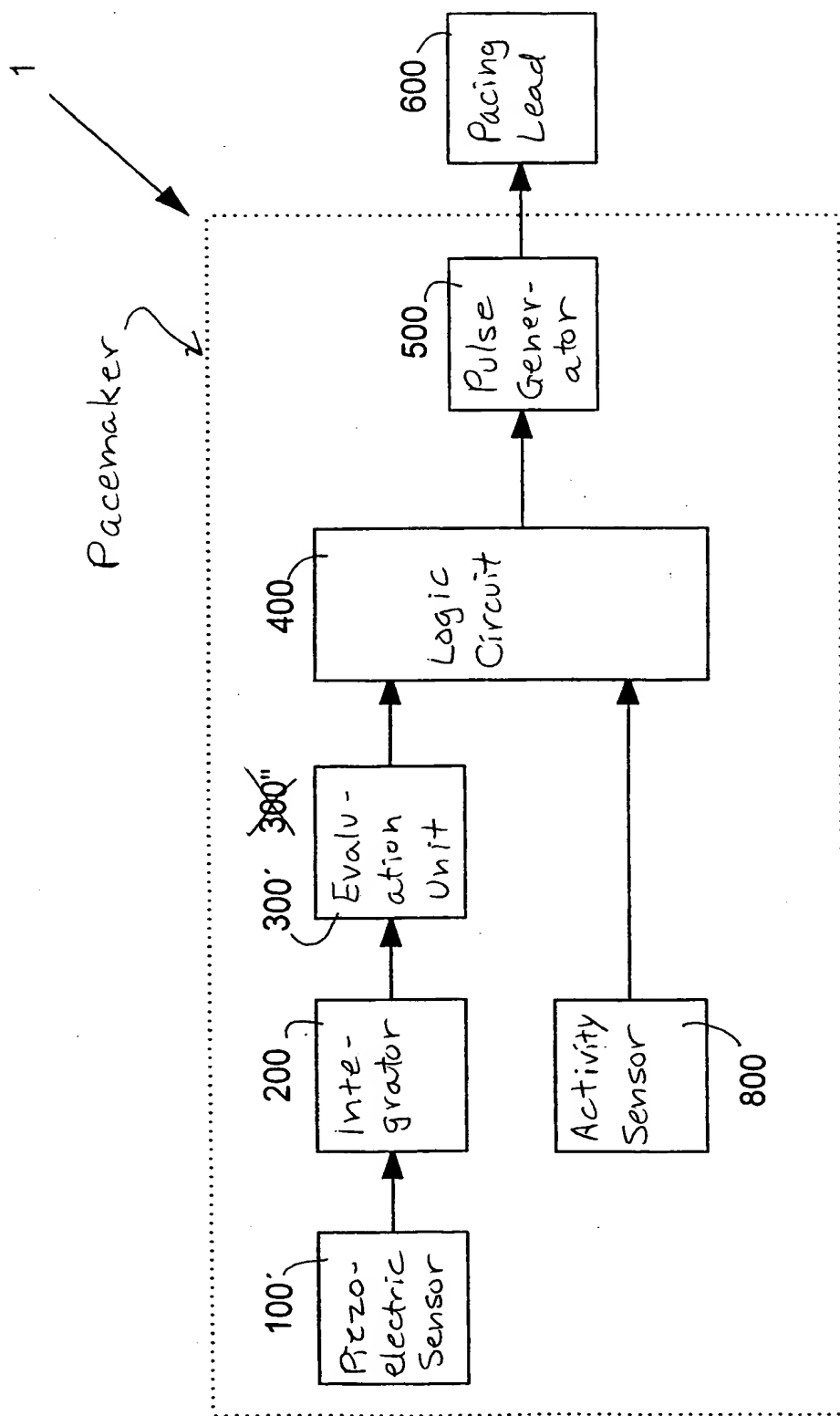


Fig. 8